of the distinctive features of *C. longiscata*), and in the last-mentioned species there are no costæ on the body-whorl.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX. B.

Fig. 1. *Placunopsis similis.*
Fig. 2. Portion of the shell magnified, showing the sculpture.
Fig. 3. *Lima elliptica.*
Fig. 4. Portion of ditto, magnified.
Fig. 5. *Modiola Lycetti.*
Fig. 6. *Cypricardia Isocardina*, Buv.
Fig. 7. *Sowerbya triangularis*, Phil. (sp.).
Fig. 8. *Sowerbya Deshayesia?*, Buv., var.

Fig. 9. *Cylindrites Luidii.*
Fig. 10. *Ceritella costata.*
Fig. 11. *Neritopsis Guerrei*, Heb. & Desl., var.

XV.—*Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazon Valley.* Coleoptera : Longicornes. By H. W. Bates, Esq.

[Continued from p. 52.]

7. *Oreodera remota*, Pascoe.

Ægomorphus remotus, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. vol. v. pt. 1.

O. elongata, minus depressa, postice valde attenuata, tomento holosericeo violaceo-brunneo vestita : elytris marginibus maculis tribus lateralibus punctisque discalibus nonnullis quorum duobus majoribus pone medium atro-violaceis. Long. 8 lin. ♀.

Head brown : eyes distant on the vertex. Antennæ brown ; basal half of each joint, from the fourth, greyish. Thorax with the disk as well as the fore and hind margins punctured ; lateral tubercles prominent, acute ; anterior dorsal ones acute, posterior more obtuse, shining black. Elytra rather elongated, tapering to the apex, which is very obliquely truncated, the external angles of the truncature produced and acute ; the base is densely studded with shining black granulations accompanied by punctures; the small rounded violet spots on the disk, near the apex, cover each a shallow shining puncture ; the lateral spots are merely expansions of the dark violet border, and are placed, one at a third, another at two-thirds the length of the elytra, and the third, much smaller one, near the apex. Under-surface of the body and legs clothed with ashy-brown pile. The tarsi, especially the claw-joints, are remarkably elongated.

Taken at St. Paulo on the Upper Amazons, on the slender trunk of a dead standing tree. The pile covering this species is of a much coarser texture than that of most other species of the genus ; it resembles in this respect *O. glauca*, but it does not lie

so compactly as in that species. The species was referred by Mr. Pascoe to the genus *Ægomorphus* of Dejean, which, however, had not at that time been characterized, and was a loose assemblage of species belonging to four or five different genera.

8. *Oreodera sericata*, n. sp.

O. valde depressa, fulvo-brunnea, tomento tenuissimo holosericeo griseo subtus densiore vestita: elytris plaga magna laterali pone humeros albo-grisea, prope basin punctatis, dimidio apicali lævissimo. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Head brown: eyes distant on the vertex: antennæ piceous. Thorax with the lateral tubercles obtuse, the three dorsal ones very slightly elevated and clothed with pile. Elytra obliquely truncated at the apex, sutural angles rounded off, the external ones obtuse; base with a number of large simple punctures, which do not reach beyond one-third the length except along the sides, the rest perfectly smooth and silky; the pile is extremely fine, thin, silky, and changeable. Legs clothed with grey pile. Under-surface densely clothed. The white patches on the elytra reach the suture and occupy nearly one-half the surface.

Taken at St. Paulo on the Upper Amazons.

9. *Oreodera cretata*, n. sp.

O. depressa, apicem versus attenuata, tomento tenuissimo holosericeo fulvo vestita: elytris plaga oblonga laterali apud medium cretaceo-alba. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Head and antennæ fulvous: eyes rather distant on the vertex. Thorax with the lateral tubercles obtuse and the three dorsal ones only slightly indicated; punctured on the hind part of the disk as well as along the fore and hind margins. Elytra truncated obliquely at the apex, sutural angles very obtuse, external ones slightly produced and acute; punctured, partly in lines and sparingly over the basal half. The oblong lateral chalky spot is clear white. Body beneath and legs silky fulvous.

On the banks of the Cupari (R. Tapajos), on dried branches.

§§ Disk of thorax with no trace of tubercles. Elytra less distinctly, sometimes scarce perceptibly, truncated at the apex.

a. Elytra depressed.

10. *Oreodera simplex*, n. sp.

O. elongata, angustata, tomento holosericeo varia sordido olivaceo vestita: elytris fasciis tribus abbreviatis indistinctis pallidioribus. Long. 5 lin.

Head and antennæ dark brown, the base of each antennal joint (from the fourth) ringed with grey. Thorax with the lateral

tubercles obtuse; disk uneven, punctured posteriorly and on the lateral tubercles as well as along the fore and hind margins. Elytra narrow and only slightly tapering, the apices slightly truncated, punctured moderately over the basal half and on the disk to the apex. The pile is of a dingy yellowish olivaceous colour, varied with a paler shade, which forms three obscure semi-belts on the elytra. Legs and under-surface ashy-brown.

Ega, on dried branches.

11. *Oreodera griseo-zonata*, n. sp.

O. depressa, apud humeros lata, apicem versus attenuata, tomento holosericeo griseo-brunneo vestita: elytris fascia latissima basali albo-grisea, apices versus lineis flexuosis griseis brunneisque ornatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Head and antennæ brown; base of each antennal joint (from the fourth) grey: eyes distant on the vertex. Thorax with the disk nearly even; a few punctures on each side, besides those on the fore and hind margins. The elytra have the shoulders more produced and pointed than in the allied species, they have a few punctures near the base, and the apices are singly rounded: the broad grey belt across the basal half has its fore margin arched posteriorly, so as to leave a space around the scutellum dark brown; it passes beneath entirely over the mesosternum: the grey and brownish waved lines on the apical half are obscure and silky. Body beneath and legs pitchy-brown, clothed with ashy-brown pile.

Ega and banks of the Tapajos, on dead twigs.

b. Elytra somewhat convex. (Subgenus *Anoreina*.)

12. *Oreodera* (*Anoreina*) *nana*, n. sp.

O. curta, convexiuscula, fuliginosa, tomento fusco et flavo-ferrugineo vestita: elytris lateribus rotundatis, apices versus attenuatis, utrinque apud medium macula magna laterali triangulari albo-grisea. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Head and thorax dark drown: eyes distant on the vertex. Antennæ brown, the basal part of many of the middle joints pale testaceous. Thorax with the disk smooth, even; lateral tubercles very obtuse. Elytra punctured throughout, towards the base densely, towards the apex sparingly; they are sooty-brown varied with obscure rusty-yellow patches; each has on the side, about the middle, a large greyish-white triangular spot, not generally touching the suture. Under-surface of the body brown; legs pitchy-black, clothed with ashy pile. Tarsi moderately slender.

Santarem and Para; on dried twigs.

Genus Ægomorphus.

Thomson, Class. des Céramb. p. 336.

Char. emend. Body narrow, thick, and somewhat convex. Head as in *Oreodera*, the muzzle being very slightly prolonged beyond the lower margin of the eyes, its anterior angles obtuse: the eyes distant on the vertex. Antennæ rather shorter; the proportions of the joints the same; but they are not fringed beneath, as in *Oreodera*. Sides of thorax furnished with a large conical tubercle. Prosternum behind and mesosternum in front steeply inclined; clothed with long hairs in the ♂ (at least in *Æ. moniliferus*). Anterior acetabula angulated. Second and third ventral segments contracted in the middle in the ♀; the fifth very large, its apex truncate-emarginate and densely hairy. Tarsi broad, claw-joint long; fore tarsi neither dilated nor fringed in the ♂.

The name of this genus first appears in Dejean's Catalogue, but it was first characterized by M. Thomson in the present year; the characters given, however, although numerous, omit the chief peculiarities of the group. The thickness and convexity of the body, nakedness of fore tarsi in the male, and shape of the sterna are the chief points of distinction. M. Thomson places it in the group Trypanidiitæ,—an arrangement quite unintelligible on his system, as it does not agree at all with the characters of the section to which the Trypanidiitæ belong.

1. *Ægomorphus obesus*, n. sp.

Æ. elongatus, convexus, crassus, nigro-brunneus, tomento griseo tessellato vestitus: thorace nigro bivittato: elytris apicem versus attenuatis, sinuato-truncatis, angulis externis productis. Long. 11 lin. ♀.

Head clothed with a fine grey pile, leaving three narrow longitudinal lines on the vertex brownish black. Antennæ shorter than the body, grey; tips of the joints (from the third) dusky. Thorax with the lateral tubercles conical acute, and with two large slightly-raised dorsal tubercles; the fore and hind margins and sides punctured; clothed with grey pile; the dorsal tubercles and a stripe from each to the hind margin black, or thinly clothed with brownish-black pile. Elytra each with three or four slightly elevated longitudinal ridges, disappearing at about half the length; a row of granulations (accompanied by punctures) on each ridge, besides three or four other rows in the interstices; the sides near the base also densely granulate-punctate: the fine hoary-grey pile is in large patches near the base; elsewhere it forms regular rows of small, distinct, oblong spots. Under-surface of the body clothed with dense silky yellowish-grey pile, longest on the pro- and mesosterna. Legs clothed with grey pile,

leaving spots on the femora, the tips of the tibiæ, and of the claw-joints of the tarsi black. Abdomen (in ♀) with the second to the fourth ventral segments contracted in the middle; apical segment very large, tumid near the apex, which latter is truncate-emarginate and densely hairy.

Taken at Para. It resembles very much *Æ. adspersus* (Dej.), Thoms. Class. p. 337. It may be a local form of that species.

2. *Ægomorphus moniliferus*, White.

Ægomorphus moniliferus, White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 374, pl. 9. fig. 7.

This, as will be seen from the excellent figure and description above quoted, is a narrower and more depressed insect than *Æ. obesus*. The ♂ has all the three sterna covered with a dense brush of hairs, more erect and of a brown colour on the metasternum. The apical ventral segment in the ♀ is large, with a longitudinal impressed line ending in a fovea before the apex; the latter is emarginate-truncate and densely hairy.

Found at Para and Santarem, on trunks of felled trees.

Genus Myoxomorpha.

White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 355.

Body thick, convex, elongated. Head broad, muzzle short, somewhat narrowed from the eyes; sides rounded, obtuse: eyes distant on the vertex, very large, especially the lower lobes, which advance considerably on the forehead. Antennæ shorter than the body, simple, neither grooved nor fringed. Thorax with large and very acute lateral tubercles. Elytra convex, elongated, their surface without ridges, apices briefly truncated. Legs moderate, tarsi short, femora clavate; the fore tarsi in the males simple, neither dilated nor fringed. Prosternum narrow, simple, with the acetabular sutures angularly gaping; mesosternum broad, quadrate, horizontal. Abdomen with the terminal ventral segment sinuate-truncate in the males.

The generic name of *Myoxomorpha* was first applied in French collections to the *Acanthoderes funerarius* of Dejean's Catalogue*. Neither the genus nor the species has yet been characterized; but Mr. White, in the Catalogue of the Longicorn Coleoptera of

* *A. funerarius*, Dej. Cat. *A.* oblongus, crassus, niger, subtilissime punctulatus. Caput nigrum, vertice utrinque macula cana. Antennæ crassæ, nigræ, articulis tertio quartoque maxime elongatis supra sulcatis, reliquis abbreviatis. Thorax niger, tuberibus lateralibus conicis, dorso trituberculato, marginibus cano-maculatis. Elytra simplicia, apice conjunctim rotundata, ubique sparsim granulato-punctata, nigra, basi et pone medium confluenter cano-maculata vel cana nigro-maculata. Long. 5–11 lin. ♂ ♀.
Hab. Mexico.

the British Museum, adopted the genus, adding to it the *Acanthoderes funestus* of Erichson. *A. funerarius*, however, is a true *Acanthoderes*, having dilated and fringed fore tarsi in the males: it differs from most of the species only in the rounded tips of the elytra, a character presented by many of its congeners; therefore the generic name can apply only to *A. funestus*. *Myoxomorpha*, as thus defined, is very closely allied to *Acanthoderes*, its chief distinction being the simple fore tarsi in the males. The ungrooved antennal joints, the voluminous eyes, narrow prosternum and horizontal mesosternum also separate it well from the majority of the species.

1. *Myoxomorpha funesta*, Erichs.

Acanthoderes funestus, Erichson in Schomb. Reise, iii. 573.

In facies and colours this species has some resemblance to *A. funerarius*. It is black, clothed beneath and on the legs with a fine silvery hoary tomentum. The forehead, vertex, a broad central vitta on the thorax, the scutellum, and the apical half of the elytra are also clothed with a very fine silky whitish pile, —the apical half of the elytra having a large patch on each side, and a number of small rounded spots of a black colour.

Found throughout the Amazon region, sparingly, under the loose bark of felled trees, chiefly of *Inga* and other Leguminosæ, in newly-made plantations. It is very sluggish in its motions

[To be continued.]

XVI.—*A Catalogue of the Zoophytes of South Devon and South Cornwall.* By the Rev. Thomas Hincks, B.A.

[Plate VI.]

The title of this paper requires a word of explanation. The term *Zoophyte* is adopted for the sake of convenience, and is used in the sense in which it was employed by Dr. Johnston, to embrace the Hydroid, Asteroid, and Helianthoid polypes, and the Polyzoa. According to the later and more accurate classification, the beings associated under this common name are thus distributed:—The subkingdom Cœlenterata has been constituted for the true Polypes and the Medusæ; and in this the Hydroids and the Lucernaridæ rank under the class Hydrozoa, the Asteroids and Helianthoids under the class Actinozoa. The Polyzoa, by virtue of their Molluscan affinities, take their place amongst the Molluscoida.

No apology need be offered for adding one more to the number of local catalogues. Their significance and value, when carefully and conscientiously prepared, are now fully appreciated. My object has been not merely to draw up a bare list of species,